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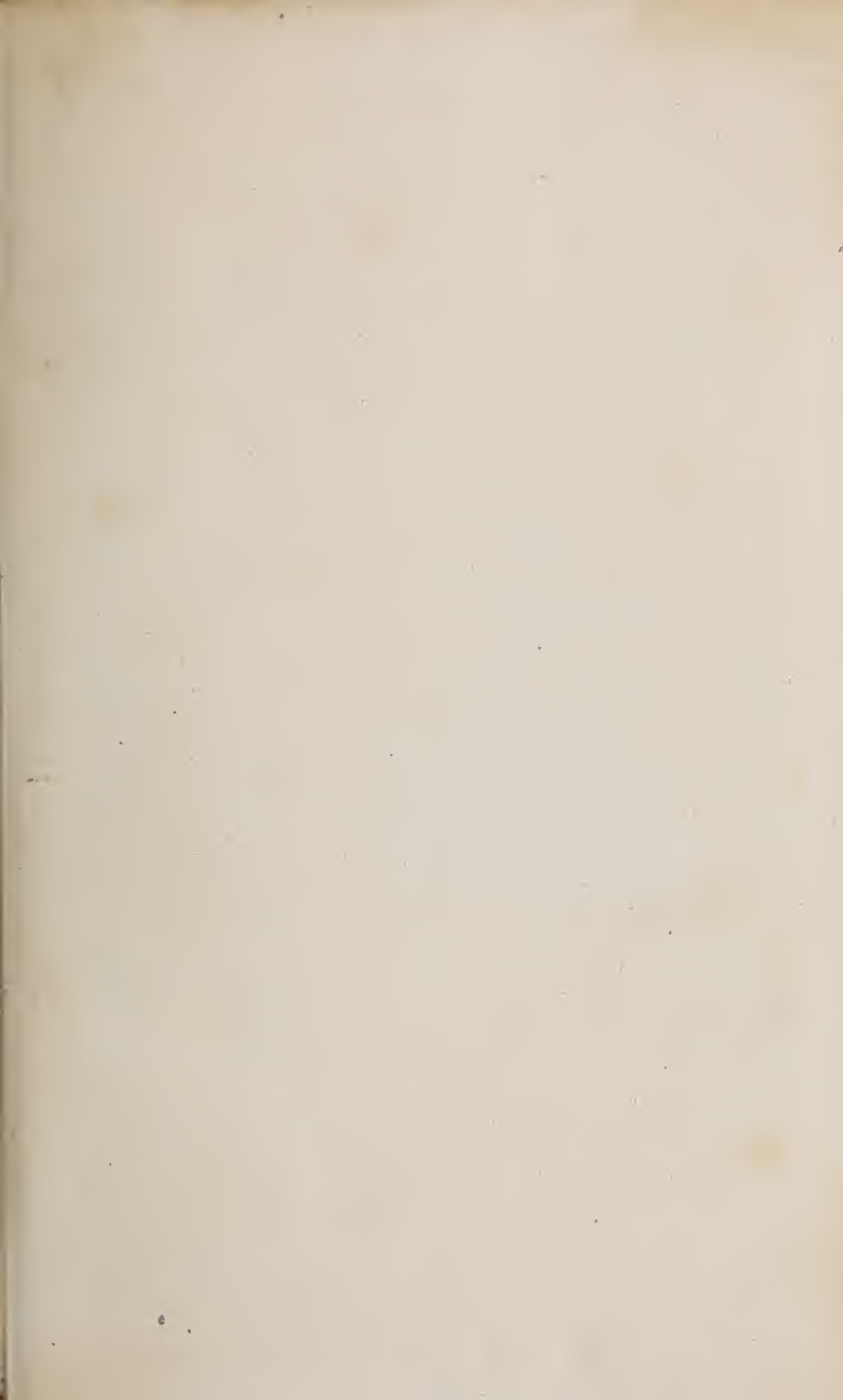
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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXXII.]

WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1856.

[No. 1.

The Past, the Present, and the Future of Colonization.

THIRTY-NINE years have elapsed since the American Colonization Society was organized. Thirty-three years have passed away, since, under the lead of the self-sacrificing and heroic Ashmun, the few undaunted pioneers of African Colonization, who, under the auspices of this Society, had procured an asylum and a home for themselves and their children on the western coast of Africa, bravely repulsed the violent assaults of their treacherous aboriginal neighbors, in defence of rights that had been honorably purchased, and of privileges, for the enjoyment of which they had manfully toiled. Though death has removed nearly all of those who participated in the organization of the Society, and those who engaged in the early struggles of the infant colony of Liberia; yet the benefits resulting from their labors are now enjoyed by thousands, who, aided by this Society, have emigrated to that land. And, though somewhat discouraged by the embarrassing circumstances under which we have to labor, we

doubt not that millions of the colored race will participate in the blessings resulting, either directly or indirectly, from the operations of this Society.

The time was when the advocates of African Colonization plead with the liberal-minded and charitable citizens of this country for funds to enable them to commence an enterprise which they *hoped* would result in great good to both Africa and America;—the planting of a colony of free colored emigrants from this country on the coast of Africa, as the nucleus of what might, with the aid of Christian philanthropists, and the blessing of God, become a nation of civilized and christian people in that benighted land. The time was when the friends of colonization, encouraged by the success of their efforts in the establishment of a settlement, though small and feeble, presented the cause to the favorable consideration of the people of this country, on the ground of the good that *probably* would result from their labors, if aided in their efforts

the necessary means to carry on the work. But the time has fully arrived when the possibility and the probability of the success of the enterprise of African Colonization have been succeeded by demonstrable evidence—when the alternate hopes and fears of the friends of the cause have yielded to a well-grounded confidence, amounting almost to assurance, that the great work will go on, must go on;—the work of building up a mighty nation of civilized and christianized people in that country; from which the light and blessings of civilization and christianity will extend far into the interior of that dark land, and ultimately all over that vast peninsula:—a confidence based not alone on what is presented to the view of the visitor, as he gazes on the cultivated fields, the comfortable dwellings, and the commodious churches and school-houses of the various settlements in Liberia; but on the consideration of the fact, that the smiles of Heaven have rested on this enterprise—that He, in whose hands are the destinies of nations, vouchsafed his protection to the struggling colonists, when, roused by jealousy and excited by a desire to plunder, the savage hordes of natives were bent on the annihilation of their civilized neighbors; and that the hand

of an overruling Providence has clearly marked every step by which the little colony has advanced to the character of an independent nation,—still comparatively small, but occupying a position of respectability among the nations of the earth, and of commanding influence among the native tribes of western Africa.

We believe that the Republic of Liberia possesses all the necessary elements of progress; and we should have no apprehensions of any retrograde movement—any degeneration into heathenism, as some suppose—even if immigration were entirely checked. But we regard the great work before us as yet in its incipency—still requiring the active and hearty co-operation of its friends—still dependent on the contributions of the benevolent, until such time, at least, as the Federal Government of this great nation, or the State Governments, shall be sufficiently aroused to the consideration of its importance, to make liberal appropriations for carrying it forward.

We earnestly hope that the friends of the cause will come to our aid; that the receipts of the present year may greatly exceed those of the past year; and that we thus may be enabled to extend the benefits of this Society to many who are anxious to emigrate.

[From the Eastern Argus, Oct. 19, 1855.]

Colonization Meeting in Portland, Me.

THE meeting called to take into consideration the subject of building a packet ship for Africa, assembled according to previous notice, in the Federal Street Baptist Church, on Wednesday evening. Chief

Justice Shepley, President of the Maine Colonization Society, presided. At his request, Rev. Mr. Pratt opened the meeting with prayer. Judge Shepley then presented, in a remarkably clear, concise and striking address, the astonishing results which have followed the efforts of the parent Society. The colony planted by its care, had extended its jurisdiction over more than five hundred miles of coast, and more than two hundred thousand people were brought within the beneficial influences of its rule. Its government is republican. Its officers are colored men, elected by their fellow citizens, and have shown themselves fully competent to administer the affairs of the government. President Roberts had performed the duties of Chief Magistrate of the Republic of Liberia for several years. He had sustained order, enforced the laws and won the confidence, not only of the colonists, but of all persons acquainted with his administration of affairs. He had, by his administration and the support which it had received, demonstrated the capacity of the colored race for self-government. And recently, when President Roberts felt compelled to decline re-election, Mr. Benson, who as Chief Justice, had administered the law in a manner to win the confidence of his fellow citizens, was, after a warm party contest like what we have here, elected the successor of Mr. Roberts in the Presidential chair. He too had already given evidence of full capacity and ability to manage successfully the affairs of that sister Republic.

But it was not only in the matters of home government that they had given evidence of their ability. Their diplomatic policy was, by no means, discreditable. It had won the respect of no less than eight govern-

ments, including those of France and England, which had recognized the national independence of the Republic.

In this way, Liberia had already done more to dispel prejudices against the colored race, and to raise it in public estimation, than all other influences combined. All that all other Societies had done, would not, if put together, equal what the Colonization Society had accomplished. Its objects commend themselves to all without distinction. They have been approved by every religious denomination, by every political party, by every distinguished statesman and divine of our country. And while its efforts were directed chiefly to the building up of a prosperous and mighty nationality in Africa, the reflex influence of such a result upon the colored race in our own country, could not but be highly beneficial.

The especial object of this meeting was to see about building a ship for the Parent Colonization Society, to ply between this country and Liberia. The Society was in much need of it. They would give it constant employment in sending out emigrants, and bringing back freight, which the increasing commerce of the country affords. It was a plain, practical proposition, and one whose accomplishment could not fail to be productive of vastly beneficial results.

We do not pretend to give anything like a report of Judge Shepley's address, but only some of the points ably touched upon by him.

The Rev. Mr. Chickering rose, and said that he hoped Mr. Gurley would make some statements, and especially in regard to the liberality shown to the enterprise by our sister city of Bath.

Mr. Gurley then said that he had desired to be left to silence on the

occasion, inasmuch as the subject before us was exclusively for the consideration of the good people of Portland; but, without further apology, as he had been requested to speak, he would be brief in his remarks, and give place to many able and intelligent gentlemen present, who were, he trusted, both prepared and disposed to express their views favorably to this great measure which had been so well, and indeed nobly proposed and commenced by the Maine Colonization Society. You, sir, Mr. President, (said the speaker) well recollect the adoption of a resolution, at the annual meeting of that Society in this city last summer, appointing a committee of seven gentlemen from different parts of the State to obtain, if practicable, the means, and construct a ship of 600 tons for the American Colonization Society. This committee have entered with earnest purpose, and generous hearts, upon their work. Their circular letter, with the signatures of every one of them, is before the public. Five thousand dollars (one-sixth of the amount required,) was cheerfully subscribed for this object during a single week in Bath, (which will probably be increased,) and three of the subscriptions are for \$1,000 each. These subscriptions were not drawn forth from reluctant hands—they were the ready offerings of magnanimous souls. Such liberality is worthy of all commendation, (see Paul's example in the ninth chap., 2d Corinthians,) most reasonable, most honorable, most useful. There is no eloquence like great and beneficent action.

He who lays his offering of \$100, \$500, or \$1,000 on the altar of God or humanity, speaks a language to human hearts surpassing eloquence. You, sir, have stated so briefly, clearly, pertinently and comprehen-

sively, the general merits of the colonization plan, that were it otherwise proper, I deem it now unnecessary to enter upon an argument. Liberia, herself a free, independent Republic, after the model of our own, extending its protecting wings over more than five hundred miles of the western African coast, and forty miles into the interior, with ten thousand emigrant citizens, and nearly two hundred thousand native Africans, guarded by its power, and instructed by its teachers and example, constitutes an argument which cannot be answered. Though in its infancy, the warm life blood of our freedom and christianity flows freely through all its veins, it has an undecaying and increasing life, and before it an unbounded influence and prosperity. What, then, have we to do, so far as this cause is concerned, with the agitating topics that so sadly and menacingly disturb the country? Ours is a national society, and we seek to unite the benevolence of the whole country for the regeneration of Africa. What work of higher magnitude or importance remains for any nation to accomplish? What nation has means for effecting it to compare with those entrusted by Providence to the good people of these United States.

Mr. Gurley also briefly gave the reasons why the ship desired, had become a matter, not only of importance, but of necessity to the parent institution. It has constant employment for such an emigrant ship. He also alluded to recent and great discoveries made by Dr. Barth and others in Central Africa, showing that nearly the whole of Africa was open to our messages of love and the arts of peace; and the victories of peace over barbarous nations would far transcend in glory the bloody triumphs of war. He could

not doubt that Portland would be inspired with an enthusiasm, worthy of her character in this enterprise; that Maine would be *first in the line of States* to launch forth a ship to go as a swift messenger to the dark mother of slaves and home of barbarians, and that the moral effect would be immense, and most benign upon this country, and upon the African race.

Mr. Gurley also read a letter from a member of the committee in a neighboring town, stating that he had commenced a subscription, and that he should certainly there obtain as large an amount in proportion to the valuation, as Bath had so generously contributed. We are permitted to make the following extract from the concluding part of this letter. It is a patriotic appeal to Portland, which will not be unheeded we trust.

"On Portland, in a great measure, now depends our success. I hope she will not be behind her sister Bath, in this great enterprise.

The Ship must be the gift of Maine, a gift to aid in the regeneration of Africa, a gift which will I trust be no less effectual in reconciling and binding together, the now somewhat alienated States of our beloved American confederacy."

Interesting remarks were also made by Rev. Dr. Chickering, John Neal, Esq., Rev. Mr. Pratt, Samuel Tyler, Esq., Hon. Phineas Barnes, Rev. Mr. Carpenter, Rev. Mr. Farrington.

Mr. Tyler offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approves the movement of the Maine Colonization Society and its committee, to build a ship for the American Colonization Society; that a subscription be now opened in aid of the object, and a committee appointed to obtain such subscriptions, as persons who have not found it convenient to be present with us at this time, may be pleased to give.

The following gentlemen compose the committee contemplated by the resolution: Phineas Barnes, A. W. H. Clapp, Ezra Carter, Jr., Nathan Cummings, William W. Thomas, S. R. Leavitt, Sam'l Tyler, Wm. Chase.

The meeting was not large, but was marked by an earnest spirit, which gives the best promise of success. We trust that Portland will promptly and cheerfully do her whole duty in this matter, and we cannot permit ourselves to doubt that she will.

[From the Christian Mirror.]

The Colonization Ship.

THE project for building a ship for the Colonization Society, and the auspicious commencement of a subscription for that purpose, in Maine, has attracted notice in States further south, and lighted up joy and hope in many a humane heart. It seems, at once, to have brought much nearer the day of Africa's redemption. Those who have long thought and prayed, and toiled for the improvement, in condition and character, of the colored race, with but little of fellow feeling and co-operation among the great mass of

our population, now feel that they are not alone; a chord of sympathy has been touched, which vibrates with re-active energy, imparting to them new courage to venture, and new strength to execute.

It was a noble conception, this of building a ship to be the first in a line of packets to ply between our Atlantic cities and Liberia, and it has noble aims. The work of colonization must go forward, intermittently, and under disadvantages, till there is an established line, and fixed days for departure. If one

ship be prosperously put afloat, and make three or four regular trips in a year, others, without doubt, will be added, till every month shall witness the departure of one, freighted with emigrants, and food and clothing for their comfort, and various merchandize. and agricultural and mechanical implements, and all the varied apparatus pertaining to the pursuits of civilized life. That there will be no lack of emigrant passengers, may be inferred from the fact, that there have been all along more offered than the Colonization Society had means to transport; and that emancipations for this purpose will multiply, as facilities for removal increase, we consider as absolutely certain.

Besides, let the highway to Africa once be opened, and always passable, and thousands, and even myriads of colored men will find means to remove themselves thither. Why not, as well as the hundreds of thousands from Ireland, who find their way to our States? The scheme of colonization, to the number of millions, in the process of time, involves no natural impossibility—witness the multitudes who annually flock to our shores from Europe.

There can be little doubt that the colonization ship will generally return richly freighted. The natural resources of that country are many and great, and as laborers collect there to develop them, a traffic will spring up, increasing every year in importance and extent. Its mineral resources have hardly begun to be explored; though native iron has been discovered, and a specimen sent over to this country has been subject to a satisfactory test. Its vegetable products are abundant and valuable. The coffee tree is indigenous, and cultivated, produces a berry equal to that of Mocha. The

sugar cane, and cotton plant flourish there. Rice, cocoa, ginger, pepper, arrow root, and indigo, can be raised to any amount. Most of the tropical fruits, as the banana, pine apple, guava, lemon, tamarind, cocoanut, and orange grow there in abundance. A great variety of woods, suitable for all the purposes for which wood is required, is also found there; and the palm tree, the most useful of all trees, is also the most common. 80,000 tons of palm oil were exported from this coast to Europe and America, in the years 1852 and 1853.

Explorations of the interior of that continent are renewed and extended every year, revealing regions of surpassing beauty and boundless fertility, and a healthy atmosphere, as well as populous cities. Rev. Mr. Bowen, a missionary, recently visited a city in the interior of central Africa, "larger than he had ever seen, excepting London." He says, "A more lovely country than this can scarcely be found on the globe."

Now what is wanted, to create a commerce sufficient to employ a hundred ships, but laborers, agriculturists, mechanics, &c., such as are a portion of the citizens of Liberia. What powerful motives would colored men soon feel to avail themselves of these advantages, by raising and collecting at the sea-ports, such products as are wanted in other countries? If there should be a brisk and extended commerce with that country, and railroads penetrating the interior within the next thirty years, it would not be a much stranger fact, than the changes which have taken place in our own country in an equal period.

All these temporal benefits are likely to accrue to Africa from free and regular communication, in addition to those educational, moral;

spiritual and social benefits, which are contemplated by the colonization scheme, and the labors of missionaries.

Who will not say, *The Ship must be built*?—that there may be a beginning, an opening made, an example presented, whose success shall give birth to numerous private enterprises, which shall realize a portion of the results aimed at by the Colonization Society? "A pilgrim ship! Another Mayflower," as our minister appropriately termed it, in his Thanksgiving sermon. Think of the results of the Mayflower's visit to Plymouth. The fruits of the goodly seed that was landed on Plymouth rock have filled this great land. But Liberia has made scarcely less progress, in some respects, it is believed, than did New England, during the first thirty years of its colonial history. It will grieve and depress ten thousand hearts beating with hope for Africa, if this new Mayflower should not be built, and launched, and freighted, and sent on her errand of beneficence. Ye friends of human kind, who recognize in every man a brother; ye philanthropists and christians in Maine, who have taken this work in hand, prosecute it to completion. "No man, who, having put his hand to the plough, looketh back, is fit for the kingdom of God."

THE COLONIZATION SHIP.—We learn that the committee who have this subject in charge, met on the 7th November, and adjourned to meet again on the 5th of December. Encouraging communications were read, and the Portland committee expressed their belief that they would soon be able to make a favorable report. A gentleman in Kennebunk thinks York County will

give \$5,000. A generous subscription much advanced in Damariscotta and New Castle is likely to exceed \$1,000. Friends have been found in Waldoboro', Warren, Thomaston, Rockland and Bangor, in some of these places committees have been chosen by the citizens, to aid the enterprize, and in all subscription-books have been put in circulation. We hear that a Sunday school in one of the churches of Bangor will probably contribute \$100. How many will follow their example we cannot say. This we can say, the time is short, the season propitious; many warm hearts grow warmer at this return of Thanksgiving; let all do their part, and the ship will be built.—*Christian Mirror*.

THE COLONIZATION SHIP.—At a meeting of the friends of Liberia and the colored race in the vestry of the Hammond Street Church, on the evening of the 5th inst., (December) John Ham, Esq., was called to the chair. After a free conversation on the subject of the plan proposed by the Maine Colonization Society, to build a ship for the parent institution, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Pond the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting approves of the purpose of the Maine Colonization Society and its committee, to build a ship for the American Colonization Society, to convey voluntarily free colored emigrants to Liberia, and that a committee of five be appointed, to adopt measures for obtaining subscriptions in aid of this object.

The five gentlemen appointed on this committee are, John Ham, Jacob McGaw, James B. Fiske, Samuel H. Dale, Samuel Garnsey. The committee are authorized to supply any vacancies, or to increase their number.—*Bangor Whig*.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

National Convention of Colored Americans.

DURING the past month, the "National Convention of colored Americans" has been holding its second annual meeting in our city. The proceedings have been reported from day to day in the daily papers, and have attracted quite as much attention as is usually bestowed upon conventions held for any purpose. We are glad to record any attempt on the part of the colored race to better its condition. The day is not far distant when they will be called upon to perform an important part in America. Let intelligent colored men, then, prepare themselves and their children for the duties that will devolve upon them.

The dominant question before the Convention had reference to the means of elevating the colored people in an industrial point of view. The necessity of enlarging their circle of occupations, if they wished to command the respect of the whites, was admitted by all. The only point in dispute was the best method of obtaining this object. Many believed that the establishment of an Industrial College was the surest and speediest mode of educating their people to serve other occupations than the menial ones to which they are now almost generally confined. The report of the committee appointed at the last meeting was adverse to this, believing it to be impracticable at present. It recommends a more systematic co-operation among the colored business men of each neighborhood; the establishment of social circles, in which the industrial wants of their race and the means of supplying them shall be discussed; the inculcation, by the clergy and all influential persons, of a disposition to learn trades, and to attend to mercantile and agricultural pursuits: the

creation of a fund for the encouragement of beginners in business; and, finally, the establishment of trades' unions and associated enterprises.

The report contains statistical information of interest. By it we learn that the colored people in the New England States have employed in active business, exclusive of agriculture, a capital of \$2,000,000; in Ohio, Illinois and Michigan, \$1,500,000; in New York and Pennsylvania, \$3,000,000; and in California, \$200,000. It also states, that in the city of New York, they have \$600,000 in savings fund institutions. Though this document was finally adopted, a large minority adhered to the project of an industrial school.

It could not be expected that all of the members, of that more than any other convention, should manifest equal acquaintance with affairs, and we have not been surprised, therefore, at some things which were entertained by the Convention itself; but we think the members have done themselves great injustice by the proceedings in relation to Colonization. A delegate who was unable to attend the meeting, had written a letter in relation to colonization, and urging the claims of the Republic of Liberia upon the convention. This communication was treated in the most contemptuous manner.—Some members wanted the letter returned; others were unwilling to spend three cents upon it; others wanted it burned on a long pole in the presence of the convention; and any quantity of matches were offered gratuitously to start the conflagration.

We have never hesitated to condemn as cruel and unjust all measures having for their object or ten-

dency to oppress or keep down the colored race in this country; but the existence of such a feeling is a fact, nevertheless, and furnishes a legitimate argument in favor of their colonization. The early settlers of New England were driven from their native country by oppression; and they have been highly eulogized for the courage they displayed in preferring freedom upon the wild and inhospitable shores of America, to slavery in the land of their fathers. But the modern school of abolitionists have set up a very different standard of duty for the free people of color from that which actuated their Puritan ancestors, who planted civilization and Christianity on this continent. The white man who abandons his fatherland because he cannot enjoy liberty, is canonized as a saint and a hero; but the man of color who imitates the example is denounced as a traitor to the cause of his brethren whom he leaves behind.

The parallel in the causes which led to the settlement of New England and Liberia is as perfect as can be found in the history of mankind, between events separated by more than two centuries. The Puritans in England in the early part of the seventeenth century, were suffering the deprivation of political and religious freedom, and despairing of being able to assert their equal rights in their native land, they voluntarily resolved to emigrate to America, then a wild and savage region, more distant—if we compute distance by the time and expense necessary to overcome it—than any part of the habitable world is to the people of Europe or America at the present moment. The East Indies, China, the Western coast of America, or Kamschatka, may be reached as soon and with as little expense and inconvenience by citizens of the United

States in this age, as America could be by Europeans two hundred and fifty years ago. It was under such circumstances that the germ of liberty was planted on these shores. The short-sighted spirit which actuates the more ultra abolitionists, and which they have to some extent succeeded in infusing into the minds of the people of color, would have shrunk back in dismay from such an undertaking. They would have painted the dangers of the sea voyage, the diseases and privations to be encountered in a wilderness which had never been trodden by civilized man; and, above all, the terrible ferocity of the savages who then held the whole country in undisturbed possession. Perhaps there were such croakers in those days—men who arrayed all the dangers and perils which would beset the colonists from the day of their embarkation, in order to deter them from the enterprise, and at the same time denounced them for their cowardly abandonment of their brethren in bonds. But they embarked, nevertheless, and were successful at last in establishing colonies. And mark the result: from being the least of all seeds, they have sprung up to be the greatest tree of the forest, so that the oppressed of all Europe can find rest and refreshment under its shadow.

The people of color, who suffer like injustice here as regards their civil freedom, have imitated the example of our forefathers by forming a colony on the coast of Africa. They have had to encounter perils and dangers from a sickly sea-coast, and from savage hostility to their settlements; but they are all the better for having had their courage, fortitude, and innate sagacity, called into active exercise; and they can congratulate themselves upon an earlier and more complete triumph over these difficulties than rewarded

the efforts of the first settlements in America. There is not at this day a tithe of the danger, expense, or inconvenience, experienced by the emigrant to Africa, which the emigrant to America underwent two hundred and thirty years ago; and the frightful slaughters of the savages, or the no less desolating ravages of disease, of which we read in the history of the early settlements on this continent, are utterly un-

known in that of the African colonies.

The emigrants to Africa carry with them the same christian civilization, and the same ideas of civil liberty, improved and enlightened in many respects, which our ancestors brought with them from Europe; and if the origin of civilization on the two continents has been so similar, may we not hope for an equally glorious result in the one case as in the other?

[From the Commercial Advertiser.]

Union of Sierra Leone and Liberia.

A late number of the London Quarterly Review—the able periodical recently established under the auspices of the Wesleyan Church in England,—has an article on the condition and prospects of the Republic of Liberia, in which reference is made to “a movement now taking place, an attempt to induce the British Government to give up Sierra Leone and allow it to form a part of Liberia.” This would give Liberia a sea coast of more than seven hundred miles. The reviewer favors the project, and advances various reasons why the Government of Great Britain should accede to the request. He argues that Liberia and Sierra Leone are both the result of the same spirit of benevolence towards the African race, both having their birth in a moral necessity, and working by the same means to the same great ends; and he concludes his reasoning with the singularly English climax, “What more natural than that the union of the two colonies should be solemnly pronounced by the British Government?” There is force, however, in the following—

“A possession (Sierra Leone) which, in our hands, has *no value* but what rises from its answering its benevolent design,—and even that

value is greatly lessened by the unsuitableness of the climate to European constitutions,—would thus become a source of greatly increased strength to its younger brother and successor. The splendid port and harbor of Sierra Leone would be a great gain to Liberia; and indeed its acquisition is the grand motive to the movement. Let us hand over our possessions on this coast to an *independent* African Government. With its orderly rule we are well acquainted, and *our growing commercial relations will always give us influence in its councils.* Our moral support will serve at once as a guide and defence in its future career.”

We hold it to be far from improbable that the cession will be made and the union formed, for the reason indicated in the words we have italicised. Great Britain's interests would be served by it. She would get rid of an expensive colony, that has been the grave of many of her officers and agents, and which only her pride of philanthropy can have induced her so long to retain. Taken into the bosom of the Liberian Republic, all her benevolent designs in establishing the colony would be well cared for, and she could not be charged with betraying her self-imposed trust. She would bind Libe-

ria to her by the ties of strongest gratitude, and she would undoubtedly and legitimately have great influence in the Liberian councils, as the reviewer suggests. She would continue to receive all the benefits that now accrue to her from commerce with the coast and the interior, without the sacrifices she is now compelled to make. She would in fact be rid of a heavy responsibility without any diminution of her influence and advantages; and with but a very partial surrender of her actual authority. It does not seem likely that England will long hesitate under such circumstances.

And yet while our great commercial rival has already given to the new Republic gratifying and substantial proofs of her good will, and will probably add to these the cession of an important territory—while England is, in truth, actively laboring to secure for herself the growing commerce of Liberia—our own Government hesitates to even recognise the independence of this thriving republic, and permits our rival to step into the possession of promising commercial advantages which the private benevolence of our own citizens had virtually secured to us. We confess we cannot understand such statesmanship, especially as it is well understood that Liberia was quite willing to waive her right as an independent power in the matter of diplomacy, and confide her interests near the United States Government to a white representative. (We apprehend, however, that when her merchants come here to buy they are not required to transact their business through a second party of another race.) It does not seem fitting that the parent should thus practically cast off her offspring, especially when that child of her benevolent enterprise comes bearing in her hand the precious gift of commercial advantage.

The article before us also refers to the advantages England is receiving and will yet more abundantly receive, from opening steam navigation with Liberia. That communication, the reviewer says, "Is already causing to spring up between the two countries a considerable traffic;" and he adds:—

"The rivalry of America is of course to be looked for and there is a movement now going on there to establish a line of steamers direct from the Chesapeake to Monrovia, at short intervals. Our American friends are not willing to let the important trade, which they foresee will soon arise with the West coast of Africa, fall altogether into the hands of the English. But rapid transit is the best way to bid for trade. They will have to compete with a mode of communication so quick, that President Roberts lately landed at home on the twenty-second day after leaving London. The more of this rivalry the better for Liberia. Let England and America contend, in a friendly spirit, as to who shall buy the camwood, the ivory, the palm and nut oil, the sugar, cotton, and coffee of Liberia, and sell her what she may want of cotton, woollen and silk fabrics, salt, crockery and ironmongery;—such competition will but work out and develop that prosperous future for Liberia which we believe is destined to be attended by such vast results."

Passing over this phase of the article under notice, we are glad to find so influential a periodical as the *London Quarterly Review* has deservedly become in Great Britain, boldly taking sides with the colonization cause, which across the water has either been intentionally misrepresented or strangely misunderstood. The reviewer says:—

"The achievements of colonization on the West coast of Africa can hardly be exaggerated. There we

find a national polity, municipal institutions, Christian churches and Christian ministers; schools and a sound system of education; a public press, rising towns and villages, a productive agriculture and a growing commerce. Under its rule, about two hundred and fifty thousand human beings are found living together in harmony, enjoying all the advantages of social and political life, and submitting to all the restraints which government and religious principle demand. Means

are found to harmonize the habits and interests of the colonists, their descendants the native born Liberian, and the aborigines of the coast. *As the creation and achievement of less than forty years, we insist that this is without parallel in the history of the world."*

We most cordially echo the sentiment. Never was such a work so effectually wrought in so short a time. To what will it have led in another half century?

[From the Md. Colonization Journal.]

Settlement interior to Liberia.—Pres. Roberts' letter.

IN a former number we adverted to this subject, and informed our readers that the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, at their annual meeting in January last, determined that the experiment should be tried, of placing a few unacclimated emigrants in the interior beyond the influence of the mangrove marshes, which line the rivers and creeks along the beach, and that directions had been given by the Secretary of the Society to their agent at Bassa, Mr. Benson, to take measures preparatory to the expedition, these we gave in detail. As the scheme was proposed by us, appended to a report of the committee on Foreign relations, we took the liberty of writing to Mr. Benson and also to President Roberts in regard to it, stating our views of its importance and urging its execution. By the last Liberia mail, via England, we received the following letter from President Roberts, and it gives us no little pleasure to hear that he duly appreciates the importance of the enterprise, and we have little doubt of its full and fair execution. Mr. Roberts seems to apprehend some difficulties in transporting the effects and materials

necessary for a settlement, but we think the ordinary means of transportation, by which vast quantities of Camwood and Palm Oil are brought to the beach, will be quite equal to the demand requisite for the experiment proposed. Ten or twelve unacclimated emigrants, and as many more able citizens to guide and protect them in their new locations, will be all sufficient for the purpose intended. If the result is favorable, even to the extent of a material amelioration of the acclimating disease, then it will be time to demand new modes of conveyance, and no doubt the means, means without stint or limit, will be forthcoming. It is but reasonable too, to suppose Mr. Roberts would think another point would do quite as well as Bassa. The neighborhood of the St. Paul's no doubt, interior to Monrovia, would naturally seem to him, residing, as he does at Monrovia, as most favorable for the enterprise. The location in regard to the beach settlement matters very little; all that we require is, to put the emigrant inland, interior to the first range of hills, wherever it may be, if successful, the result will be the same. The place selected

for the experiment, may serve only for that experiment. Every beach town or present settlement on the coast will serve as but ports to flourishing inland towns. The St. Paul's, the St. John's, Sinou, and the Cavally Rivers will be the great thorough-fares to the interior.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, April 5, 1855.

My Dear Sir:—I have received with much satisfaction your letter of January 26th, and be assured, sir, I fully appreciate all you have there stated. The subject to which you refer is, unquestionably, one of great importance to the future progress and welfare of Liberia—and one to which my thoughts have frequently adverted. Indeed, I have long since been satisfied in my own mind that settlements in the interior—at a proper elevation, and sufficiently removed from the influence of miasma arising from mangrove swamps, which you know, more or less abound this whole coast, would be more healthy, and where I really believe “new comers” might be located with comparative impunity, so far as African fever is concerned; and in other respects, interior settlements, I am quite sure, would possess advantages not within the reach of establishments immediately on the coast. This whole subject has

been canvassed again and again by the people here, and I believe the general impression is that the experiment should be tried just as soon as found practicable. The great difficulty which presents itself in the way of carrying out this desirable object is, as you are aware, the want of draught animals, or an easy means of conveyance between such settlements and the coast. This, however, I do not consider an insurmountable difficulty, and I am greatly pleased to know that you have taken this matter in hand.

The reasons you give for trying the experiment interior to Grand Bassa are entitled to consideration. Still I must say, that there are other reasons which induce me to believe that the point selected is not most favorable to the object contemplated. However this is mere matter of opinion, and my opinion may be entirely erroneous.

Be assured, sir, that Mr. Benson, to whom I understand is confided the duty of forming the settlement, shall have every assistance in my power to render.

I am, very dear sir,
Yours respectfully,
J. J. ROBERTS.

To Dr. James Hall,
Baltimore, Md.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Progress of African Discovery.

A large inner sea is reported to have been discovered in equatorial Africa by Dr. REBBMAN, one of the travellers with whose persevering labors in that remote region the newspaper public have become acquainted. He has sent to London, through Dr. Barth of Wirtemberg, three communications dated “Mombas, the 13th, 20th, and 30th of April, 1855,” and a small map comprising the

greater part of Africa, on which the sea occupies the vast space between the equator and ten degrees of south latitude, and between twenty-three degrees and nearly thirty degrees longitude east from Greenwich, having at its southeastern extremity Lake Nyassa attached to it like a tail-piece. Mr. AUGUSTUS PETERMANN, in a letter to the London Athenæum respecting the discovery, says:

"This immense body of water, with an area about twice as large as the Black Sea, (with the Sea of Azoff,) is inscribed with the names of Ukerew, or Inner Sea of Uniamenzi, its narrow elongated southeastern end bearing that of Nyassa; and the discovery is said, in the accompanying letters, to have been arrived at by the concurrent testimony of various natives dwelling on or close to the lake, both on its eastern as well as on its western shores, with whom the missionaries came in contact. Some of these natives that come down to trade on the coast, at Tanga in particular, gave a clear account of it, while at other points of the coast, from Tanga southwards for six degrees of latitude, corroborative information was obtained."

From South Africa, intelligence has been received to the effect that Mr. C. J. Anderson has succeeded in penetrating from Walwich Bay, on the western coast, to the great Lake N'gami, discovered four years ago by Dr. Livingston. He there

heard of the existence of a large town called Liberbe, nineteen days journey to the northeast, which was said to be a great place of trade. Dr. Livingston—who made his way northward from the Cape of Good Hope to latitude 10° south, came down unexpectedly on the Portuguese town of Loando last winter, and then went back into the wilderness—will probably come to light again in another year, and we shall then have the result of the most important exploration of the southern half of the African continent which has ever been made.

By the London Athenæum, we learn that Dr. Barth, the distinguished geographical explorer, had reached London after the long absence of five years in the interior of Africa. During this period he has made discoveries which have greatly increased our knowledge of Central Africa, and of the countries east and southeast of Lake Tsad as far as the basin of the Nile.

[From the Boston Journal.]

How they live in Liberia.

The little seed of republican liberty which years ago was translated from the shores of the United States to those of the African continent, has, under the benign influence with which it has been surrounded, grown into a vigorous young republic, and bids fair to become at some future day, a powerful and influential nation.—The results of the enterprise of planting have proved all that was anticipated. Liberia is now the cherished home and refuge of the fugitive and outcast colored race—the only free and civilized land in all the world where colored men can and do fill every office in the gift of the people, and where they are able to develop every high and noble faculty of their existence.

Liberia is not yet much of an agricultural country. Most of the settlers have farmed only upon a small scale, for the reason that very few modern labor-saving machines or improvements have been introduced there. The earth, however, is cultivated much more cheaply and easily than in America.

A tract of land is given under certain restrictions to each emigrant, and after being cleared of timber by cutting and burning, rice and cassada are hoed into the ground. The soil is seldom ploughed, and there are no working oxen and but a few horses in the state.—When the rice is ripe it is cut with a knife. Besides rice and cassada the emigrants also raise and sell corn, potatoes

and other vegetables. Sugar cane and coffee, too, flourish remarkably well.

There are but a few drones in Liberia. All who really wish for employment can find a field for their labors, either as mechanics, farmers, merchants, or day workmen. Upon the farms both Americans and native Africans are employed. The difference in their respective powers of usefulness, may be conjectured from the fact that in April last, the wages of Americans were seventy-five cents a day, and the natives

twelve and a half cents. There are, of course, no slaves in Liberia. Slavery is prohibited by the constitution and laws of the republic. The number of native Africans in the republic at the present time is about two hundred thousand. They live in the old patriarch style, moving about from place to place, and until subdued by the Liberians the different tribes were constantly at war. Many of them are now partly civilized, and all are rapidly coming under the gentle influences of civilization.

The Great Desert of Sahara.

The journal and papers of Mr. Richardson, which had fortunately been sent to England after the devoted writer had closed his life in the dreary land of his lonely researches, have been published in two volumes in London. Mr. Richardson spent eight months and a half in the scene of his travels. He says, "I have passed eighty days out of this on the camel's back, and made a tour in the Sahara of some 1,600 miles. I reckon my distances and days from Tripoli to Ghadames 15 days; from Ghadames to Ghat, 20 days; thence to Mourzuk, 15 days; thence back to Tripoli, 30 days. I walked every day, one with another, about two hours, which at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour, makes the distance of 400 miles. I wore out two or three pairs of shoes, but not one suit of clothes. My whole expense, including servant, camel, provisions, lodging, Moorish clothes, &c., for the nine months' tour, did not exceed fifty pounds sterling, and nearly half this was given away in presents to the people and the various chieftains who figure in the journal."

We give the result of Mr. Richardson's observations on the traffic in slaves, as carried on in the great desert of Sahara;

1. The slave traffic is on the increase in the Great Desert, though temporarily decreasing on the route of Bournou.

2. Many slaves are flogged to death *en route* from Ghat to Tripoli, and others are over-driven, or starved to death.

3. The female slaves are subjected to the most obscene insults and torments by the Arabs and Moorish slave-drivers.

4. Slave children of five years of age walk more than one hundred and thirty days over the Great Desert and other districts of Africa, before they can reach the slave market of Tripoli, to be sold.

5. Three-fourths of the traffic of the Great Desert and Central Africa are supported by the money and goods of European merchants resident in Tunis, Algeria and Egypt.

6. A considerable traffic in slaves is prosecuted in the southern provinces of Algeria, under French protection, by the Soufah and Shauhah Arabs.

7. At present there are no wars carried on in Central Africa, except those for the capture of slaves, to supply the market of Constantinople; so far as my information goes.

8. Slaves are the grand staple of

commerce of the Soudan and Bournou caravans; and without slaves this commerce could hardly exist. Twenty years ago the Sheikh of Bournou reiterated to our countrymen: "You say that we are all the sons of one Father. You say also that the sons of Adam should not sell one another; and you know every thing. God has given you great talents. What are we to do? The Arabs who come here will have nothing else but slaves. Why do you not send us merchants?"

The following passage shows how well the doings of the foreign slave dealers are known by the Touraricks:

"They describe thousands of slaves being carried away by men with white cheeks and hands, like myself; (putting their hands round their waist, to show how the slaves were ironed.) These slaves are carried down the Niger to the salt water (Atlantic.) I asked them how the slaves were obtained. One of them sprang up in an instant, seizing an Arab's gun. He then performed a squatting posture, skulking down and creeping on the floor of my

room, and waiting or watching in silence. He then made a sudden spring, as a tiger on its prey, with a wild shout. These wily antics evidently denoted a private kidnapping expedition. Many of these slaves are captives of war, for the negro princes are fond of war."

These poor slaves endeavor to soothe each other by their songs, of which this is a specimen:

"Where are we going? Where are we going?

Where are we going, Rubee?

Hear us! Save us! Make us free!

Send our Atka down from thee!

Here the Ghibilee wind is blowing,

Strange and large the world is growing!

Tell us, Rubee, where are we going?

Where are we going, Rubee?

"Bournou? Bournou? Where is Bournou?

Where are we going, Rubee?

Bournou-land was rich and good,

Wells of water, fields of food;

Bournou-land we see no longer,

Here we thirst, and here we hunger,

Here the Moor man smites in anger;

Where are we going, Rubee?"

Instruction of Slaves.

THE Presbyterian Witness, of Knoxville, Tennessee, uses the following language in regard to the instruction of slaves:

"There is not a solitary argument that may be properly urged in favor of teaching the white man to read, that may not just as properly be urged in favor of teaching the black man. Has one a soul that shall never die? So has the other. Has one susceptibilities of improvement, mentally, socially, morally? So has the other. Is one bound by the laws of God to improve the talents he has received from the Creator's hand? So is the other. Is one

embraced in the command, "Search the Scriptures?" So is the other. Unless we may lawfully degrade the slave to the condition of a beast, we are just as much bound to teach him to read the Bible, as to teach any other class of our population."

Among the proceedings of the Louisiana Annual Conference, at their session lately held, the editor of the New Orleans Christian Advocate has compiled the subjoined interesting account of the praiseworthy efforts of that Conference for the religious improvement of the colored population within their bounds.

The missions to the slaves con-

tinue to be the chief item. More plantations are open than can be occupied. The planters, in many instances, contribute liberally to their support. Several drafts upon their commission merchants in New Orleans for \$50 and \$100 were among the Treasurer's receipts.

In view of the impossibility of supplying preaching to the plantations separately, and for the stability and success of the work, the Conference continues to urge the building of chapels upon the roadside, convenient to the church-going members of the several adjoining plantations, both white and black. By such an arrangement only can this field be cultivated and conserved in its fruits.

Labor bestowed otherwise, may occasionally be successful, but is liable to fluctuations. Two gentlemen, near Bastrop, Major E. K. W. Ross and William Faulk, Esq., in pursuance of the recommendation of the Conference, erected, during the last year, a missionary chapel, at the cost of \$1,000, on the highway between their plantations, for the benefit of their servants and families and the surrounding neighborhood. Well done! May we record many such buildings the year to come! Then our missionaries can compass the work and preach the gospel and maintain discipline, and the Church, organized and located, will grow.

Later from Liberia.

By the arrival of the brig General Pierce, we have information from Liberia to the 10th October.

In relation to the immigrants by the Cora, Dr. Roberts writes as follows: "The company by the Cora, which has been here four months, are doing as well as could be expected. The manner in which they came out is a great advantage to them, they having been landed in good health. As directed, they were all, with the exception of Mr. Johns' family, located in the receptacle on the St. Paul's river, under the care of Dr. Laing. When his health has failed, I have either gone up myself to attend for him, or sent up one of my students to remain with them. By this means we have been able to attend them pretty closely." In addition to the deaths stated in our number for Oct., viz: Henry Rhea,

Ellen Wells, and a young child named Zale Ross, Dr. Roberts reports the following: Mary Carpenter, aged 55 years, William Johns, aged 5 years; making five in all—three adults and two children—out of the sixty-nine immigrants who were landed at Monrovia.

President Roberts writes, under date of October 9, "I have just returned, to-day, from a visit to Grand Cape Mount, and find here the General Pierce, to sail in a few hours, as I am informed, for the United States. I therefore hasten to drop you a line or two, to say, that public affairs here generally are progressing orderly. I am happy to be able to inform you that at Cape Mount every thing is going on satisfactorily. The little settlement there is already producing very salutary results among the natives of that district, and the

prospects of the settlers are most encouraging."

Hon. S. A. Benson, under date of September 29th, writes: "Since the election, last May, every thing has pretty much settled down to its wonted state of quietude, so far as can be reasonably expected. My desire for the formation of the New Jersey interior settlement is greater than ever. I hope we may be able to succeed; but, sir, it will require a man of much energy and discretion to have the superintendence of it until it gets well established. You may rely on my doing every thing that may be in my power (officially or otherwise) for the accomplishment of the desired object.

"The result of the election you have no doubt received. I feel very grateful to you and other friends in the United States for their sympathies and good wishes. I expect to leave for Monrovia, if life is spared, in November. I do not wish to serve more than one term (two years.)—It is a life too sedentary for my temperament. I send you a sack of coffee from my farm, to the care of Dr. Hall. My farm will yield about ten thousand pounds of clean coffee this season; and I assure you I leave it somewhat reluctantly. I have now a mill constructed by Liberian ingenuity, which, with a fanning machine I received last year from Mr. George W. Taylor, answers admirably well; so that now I can put

one thousand pounds in marketable order in a week."

We have also received files of the *Liberia Herald* to the 26th September. The following is a summary of the principal items of news:

Our readers are aware that a new Presidential election has recently occurred in the Republic of Liberia. The results have been given in our columns. The canvass was conducted with great warmth, and with a very successful imitation of the personalities and criminations which mark an electioneering campaign in the republic where most of the Liberians learned the art of politics. But we observe in the *Liberia Herald* what must be considered a decided advance upon our practice in these respects, namely, a formal and unequivocal recantation of certain defamatory and depreciatory statements, published during the canvass in relation to candidates for office. This recantation is made on the part of certain individuals, whose names are attached. They seem to act voluntarily and in entire good faith. They say that the remarks they made and caused to be published, prejudicial to the characters of certain candidates, were made under the heat and excitement of political contention; and that, viewed in cooler moments, they are unjust, and they therefore freely and fully retract them. The *Liberia Herald*, in reference to this recantation, as a right, just and honorable movement, remarks: "We are happy to observe that, notwithstanding the intense excitement which attended the last election, and the personal alienations which the character of the contest was calculated to engender, all party strife, jarring and contention have passed away, and peace, harmony and quietude now prevail."

The people of Grand Bassa took the occasion of a recent visit of President Roberts to that county, to express to him, in view of his relinquishment of public life, (the new President goes into office on the 1st of January next,) their gratitude for the numerous services he has rendered Liberia. They were enthusiastic in their expressions of regard, and the feeling was universal and unbounded.

Intelligence from the Maryland Colony, received at Monrovia, reported the steady, quiet progress of that state. The Legislature was in session, and the Governor's message presented a pleasing account of the state of affairs in the young republic.

An English cutter was wrecked some time ago near Garroway, and

plundered by natives. Among other things a chronometer and compass were taken and sold to citizens of Cape Palmas. The captain of the cutter subsequently demanded his instruments of the purchaser, who refused to give them up. The consul at Monrovia brought a suit for the recovery, and the Supreme Court at Cape Palmas decided that the property must be given up.

The almost incessant rains for several months had interrupted the trade between Monrovia and the interior. The market was consequently glutted, business dull, and money scarce. Provisions were plentiful. There were indications, however, of propitious weather, and a revival of the palm oil and camwood trade was soon expected.

Another handsome Donation.

IN the Repository for July, 1853, we had the pleasure of stating that our good friend, DAVID HUNT, Esq., of Mississippi, whose munificence, for many years previously, had entitled him to our warmest thanks, had generously come to our aid with a handsome donation of *five thousand dollars* to this Society. Again, without any special application on our part, though at a time of special need, we received, during the past month, a letter from Mr. Hunt, inclosing a check for the same amount, only a few days after the receipt of his annual donation of five hundred dollars, through his agents in New Orleans.

While we highly appreciate the benevolent intentions of persons who may provide for donations out of their estates, after death—intentions

which are very often frustrated—we more highly appreciate that charity which prompts men to make *living legacies*; and not leave entirely to their executors this "labor of love," unless circumstances may render it altogether inexpedient for them to be the distributors of their own charity.

We trust that our venerable friend, Mr. Hunt, may realize, in his declining years, the applicability of the Savior's doctrine, "It is more blessed to give than to receive"—may enjoy the luxury of doing good while he lives; and, after death, may find a home in Heaven.

The following is an extract from Mr. Hunt's letter, dated

"Woodlawn, Dec. 3, 1855.

"You will herewith receive a check for five thousand dollars for

colonization purposes, seeing that funds are needed for the great work. I said, years ago, the darkest time is just before day:—Go, and do your part, and trust for the balance. I

am fully satisfied that the darkness is passing away, but do not desire to make the light greater than Providence shall clearly point out the way."

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Union of Sierra Leone and Liberia—Letter from Pres. Roberts.

The discussion of this subject continues by the parties immediately concerned, and by their friends in the United States and Great Britain. By a communication received at this office from President Roberts of Liberia, which we give below, it will be perceived that he is most anxious for the union, believing it to be promotive of the best interests of both commonwealths. Several of the active colonizationists in this country think differently, and present some powerful considerations against such a consummation. Two of these may be thus briefly stated. 1st. That the mixed native population and the white missionary and Governmental influence of Sierra Leone would be so prejudicial and so all pervading, that the Republic of Liberia, in all that now constitutes its great distinctive and essential difference, would be over-spread and lost. 2d. For years to come the Republic has a sufficient extent of seaboard of its own, so that it is alike her duty and to her interests to push inland, and thus extend her power and beneficent sway over the natives and possessions of the rich and salubrious country adjoining her on the East. To such arguments as these, intended more to awaken due thought on the part of the independent citizens of Liberia, than to oppose the measure itself, was the letter penned to which that of President Roberts is a reply.

To us it appears doubtful at least whether the British Government will consent to give up Sierra Leone and allow it to become a part of her

successful neighbor, although it is maintained at an annual heavy outlay of money and valuable (white) lives. The English people, however, have latterly professed much regard for the prosperity of Liberia, and a late number of the *London Quarterly Review*—the able periodical recently established under the auspices of the Wesleyan Church in England, advocated such cession.—There are, therefore, some favorable indications that Sierra Leone may be united to her younger and more vigorous brother, the Liberian Republic.

It should also be noticed that President Roberts considers the United States squadron in the African waters as absolutely necessary for the prevention of the slave trade and the protection of legal American commerce. His voluntary testimony to the efficiency and usefulness of our small naval force is highly important and acceptable.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Monrovia, June 30, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—I have had the honor of your favor of February 6th, and have read with attention and interest your remarks respecting the suggestion of annexing Sierra Leone to this Republic. The arguments you advance in opposition to the consummation of the measure, "at this moment," are founded certainly upon very reasonable hypothesis: still I am inclined to the belief, that if annexation were to take place tomorrow, we would be fully able to

maintain our independence and republican institutions: nor, as I think, there need be any serious fears of the results—unfavorable to the cause of liberty, or the developments of mind—which you seem to anticipate. At present, however, there appears to be but little prospect of such amalgamation; though, I doubt not, at some time it will come to pass. I may remark, sir, that this subject of annexation has never been associated in my mind with the idea, simply, of extending our line of sea coast. I quite agree with you that we have, at present, and possibly for some years to come, a sufficient extent of seaboard, and that we should now, as rapidly as possible, advance inland. But, as you are aware, with all our coast there is not in Liberia a single river suited to extensive maritime operations—especially for the construction and repairs of vessels of ordinary sea-going size. The fine river of Sierra Leone affords these important commercial facilities; and, at present, these only am I concerned to see secured to the Republic.

I observe, by the newspapers, that some of your Southern editors have recently been advocating a renewal of the foreign slave trade. But, surely we are not to believe them serious? What, the United States to reopen the foreign slave trade! Why, sir, the idea is preposterous—utterly inconsistent with the perpetuity of the American Union: and no American editor, however pro-slavery he may be, can believe the thing practicable with the preservation of the Union.

Though I can hardly suppose the question had any connection with the revival of the foreign slave trade, I confess I felt much concern about the strenuous effort which was made last winter to withdraw the American squadron from this coast. And

I heartily congratulate the cause of humanity on the failure of the effort. Though American cruisers have made but few captures of slave vessels, still it is certain that their presence in these waters materially checks the traffic—by increasing the risk, and by diminishing the facilities afforded to the trade by the employment of American “clippers;” and thus shamefully prostituting the “American Flag” to cover—nay, to protect an infamous trade. I do earnestly hope that the squadron will not be withdrawn so long as a slave market exists. But, aside from the slave trade, is not a small squadron on the African coast necessary to the protection of American commerce? I should think so decidedly.

The statistics of Liberian trade, to which you refer, I requested Mr. Chavers long since to send to you, and was under the impression he had done so. His numerous engagements, I am aware, have been pressing, and he tells me it has been entirely out of his power to have them made up in such form as he could wish. He thinks, however, that he will be able shortly to oblige you.

The box of newspapers and pamphlets came to hand by barque “Cora,” and the packages “for sundry persons” were delivered as addressed. I beg you will accept my thanks for those you were good enough to put up for me.

You will have heard, doubtless, of the election of Mr. Benson to the next Presidency—with this exception, I have no Liberian news of importance to communicate. I leave here this afternoon for Grand Cape Mount, to look after the interests of our little settlement there; and also to meet the Chiefs of that district in “grand palaver” to assist in the adjustment of their disputes; and, if possible, to terminate the wars,

which have so long distracted the country, and produced grievous sufferings among the native people.

With kind regards, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
J. J. ROBERTS.

Vermont Colonization Society.

The Thirty-sixth Anniversary of the Vermont Colonization Society was held in the Brick Church, in Montpelier, on Thursday evening, the 18th of October. In the absence of Dr. J. Wheeler, the President of the Society, the Hon. Carlos Coolidge,—the first Vice President of the Society,—took the chair at half past six o'clock.

The Rev. A. D. Barber, of Williston, read a very appropriate portion of Scripture from Deut. xv., and opened the meeting with prayer.

After attending to some preliminary business, Geo. W. Scott, Esq., presented the Treasurer's Report, showing that \$1,820 12 had been collected in the State, during the last year, in aid of the Society.

The Secretary, the Rev. J. K. Converse, then read the Annual Report of the board of managers; after which the audience was addressed in an earnest and effective manner by the Rev. William Mitchell, the Agent of the Society, and by Oramel Smith, Esq., of Montpelier.

The facts presented in the Report of the Secretary, and in the speeches made, left on the minds of all present, the conviction that the enterprise of planting Christian Colonies of free colored men on the coast of Africa, is, in its *present* and *prospective* results, one of the most benevolent and one of the most important enterprises of the age.

[From the Christian Mirror.]

To the Substantial Men of Portland.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS!—Have you fully understood, how great and good a work has been commenced in Maine, and is now waiting, for its accomplishment, only for our City to take her place among its promoters—the place assigned by her size, ability, and reputation for sound principles and liberal action.

The proposition, to build in Maine a Liberian Emigrant Ship, to be owned and managed by the American Colonization Society, through such experienced mercantile and nautical men as have long superintended the expensive and inconvenient chartered vessels, has excited much attention, and awakened the warm hopes of some of the best friends of the colored race in all parts of the land.

The noble subscription in our sister city, Bath, sounded forth through

the country like the first strokes at the launching; and the work seemed sure of immediate accomplishment.

But a delay has occurred. At what point are the wheels of this noble enterprise blocked? Bath has done well. Damariscotta and Newcastle are not backward. York County is coming up. Brunswick and Topsham may yet eclipse them all, in the results of a new proposition from a generous friend.

And PORTLAND? What has *she* done? As yet, *nothing*. Nothing worthy of her name and position. Nothing, we confidently hope, compared with what she will do. But time presses. A large sum already subscribed conditionally, will be lost unless at least \$5,000 is raised here within two weeks. *Shall it be lost?*

This is not the place to argue the Colonization question. With those

who followed the Liberator in opposing this great and noble charity, and now exultingly prophecy our failure, we have no controversy. They think they are doing God and man service by this course. We know by the demonstration of facts, that our course is good.

But will the substantial conservative men of Portland help, by their simple neglect, to fulfil those predic-

tions? Will they leave it to be understood, however unjustly, that opposition to this rational, practical, Catholic scheme is the cause of its failure?—We, as the Executive Committee of the Maine Colonization Society, cannot do less, at this great crisis, than to make these suggestions and inquiries.

Portland, Dec. 12, 1855.

[From the Liberia Herald, April 4, 1855.]

The Naturalization Law.

DURING the session of 1853 and '54, a bill originating in the House of Representatives, was under discussion in the legislature, providing for the naturalization of every colored man, arriving in Liberia, prior to his enjoying the right of suffrage—that most important of civil rights in a Republic.

Owing to certain features in the bill it was considered unconstitutional, and on that ground rejected. Since that time various motives disparaging to their political character, have been attributed to the framers of the bill, while the bill itself is represented by certain persons as containing nothing that is good, as some mysterious destroyer, some lion with voracious appetite seeking to devour "new comers." For our part, we must confess, we have not been able to perceive these dangers, or to partake in any of these apprehensions. So far as the unconstitutionality—which appeared more in the wording than in the spirit and intention of the bill—is concerned, we are willing it should be objected to: as we consider it obligatory on our legislators, in making laws, to adhere to the constitution, the foundation upon which our Government is established; and under no circumstances would we justify them in infringing upon that sacred instrument. But it does not follow from this that we are opposed to the enactment of a law, which shall regulate more strictly the conditions of citizenship in this Republic; on the contrary, we think such a law necessary, and feel assured that the day is not very distant, when, whether "whigs," or "True Liberians," or any other party be in power, such a law will and must be introduced into the Liberian code. *The ballot box must sooner or later be held more sacred.* But it seems that our contemporary, *The Sentinel*, without assigning any reason whatever for his position, rejects a Naturalization law *in toto*; and strives for political effect to produce the impression upon

the unwary and less reflecting, that the originators of the bill are enemies to the public weal; that their intention was to deprive new-comers of the possession of their lands for two years, &c.—Such assertions are simply absurd, and will appear so to all but those whom they are intended to influence. To deprive new-comers of their lands could not have been their design, for they were doubtless aware that according to the arrangements existing between this government and the Colonization Society, "*Each settler on his arrival in this Republic is entitled to draw a certain amount of land,*" which arrangements must continue to be adhered to until by the mutual consent of the Republic and the Society they shall cease to exist. The object of the framers of the bill, so far as our knowledge goes, was to close somewhat the avenues to Liberian citizenship, or to guard a little more strictly the right of suffrage, by making the length of the time of residence in the Republic, besides the possession of real estate, a qualification for the elective franchise.

The motives by which they were influenced are obvious. They saw that annually we have accessions of emigrants from abroad, many of whom are entirely unprepared to assume intelligently the responsibilities of citizens: that the tide of emigration setting with increasing violence towards these shores, might soon fill our land with elements dangerous to our liberties and institutions. Seeing that such was likely to be the case, their object was to guard against an evil so detrimental to the best interests of their country.

Liberia is an asylum for colored men—a refuge for the oppressed and down-trodden of our race in all lands; they are all invited hither. We could never, therefore, make laws to exclude such persons from citizenship; but it is our privilege, and we may add, our duty, to restrain them for a while, after their escape from scenes of

servility and oppression, from the management of government affairs. *They should by all means have their lands on their arrival* : this is absolutely necessary, (as very few come prepared to support themselves independently of the labors of the soil) that they may plant, and build, and thrive and flourish ; but *then should be free for a while, from the toils of government.* These were the views entertained by the originators of the naturalization law ; and certainly no unprejudiced mind will censure men with motives so pure and patriotic. Their intention was good, and that they did not succeed was owing to obstructions which, sooner or later, must be removed. Nor did they act without precedent. They had before them the examples of nearly all civilized nations. There is hardly a country on the face of the globe, properly organized, that does not place restrictions upon the admission of strangers. They had before them also the teachings of history. They knew that the allowing of persons to interfere with the government of a country in which they are strangers has invariably had an evil effect. The history of Rome, in her latter days, affords a most impressive example of the disastrous consequences of an influx of strangers into a country without restriction. After the Romans had extended their conquest over Northern Africa, Greece, Asia and Gaul, large crowds of emigrants flocked to Italy from various directions. At first they came humble, poor, and as inferiors ; but they soon outnumbered the victorious Romans. They spread over all Italy, until "the majesty of the ancient Romans was obscured, overwhelmed, and utterly lost in an innumerable swarm of foreigners." The Republic of Athens, it

is said, was so strict with regard to the citizenship of foreigners that they could only become citizens in their grand children. This was very strict, but the Athenians found it necessary, in order to the preservation of their liberties. And do the people of Liberia apprehend no dangers ? Do we consider ourselves exempt from the necessity of using precautionary measures in this respect ? If we do, let us go on ; let the avenues to citizenship remain as wide as they are ; let the right of suffrage be enjoyed by all irrespective of their time of residence in the Republic, or any other qualification than twenty one years of age, and real estate, and soon our elections will be not unlike those of Rome when her republican glory was departing. When Cæsar, desirous of honors, sought to obtain it by means of the armed force which he had brought with him from the conquest of Gaul and Britain ; when Pompey sought the favor of the people, by the enactment of laws suiting their desires and taste, and when Crassus, equally as ambitious but more wealthy than either, purchased popular favor by making feasts for, and lavishing gifts upon the populace.

Being under the influence of such considerations, no matter how much others may oppose a naturalization law, we cannot but insist upon its necessity. And it is clear that this question must some day be rescued from the influence of party feelings. The necessity will be so obvious that all mistrusts, evil surmisings and suspicion will be banished, and the majority of Liberians standing together, will adopt measures for the enactment of a NATURALIZATION LAW.

An Individual Illustration.

It is one of the potent recommendations of any well conceived system of benevolence on a large scale, that there are continually arising instances of the secret, silent working of the system, which demonstrate in an unexpected manner how admirably it is adapted to the object for which it is created ; how continually it draws into its own beneficent channel the thoughts, sentiments, decisions, and even the practical actions of the very class of individuals contemplated in the original plan. An argument for the truth, beneficence and glory of christianity might be drawn from a thousand incidental results,

which form no part of the essentiality of the divine scheme itself, but attach themselves to the long train, or rather to some one of the diversified trains of blessings, which are stamped with the character of the original idea. As we hold the system of colonization to be founded on christianity, we should expect, in its development, results that harmonize with the spirit of the Great Original ; we should be certain that the fruit would partake of the nature of the productive tree. We have not been disappointed. Under the protecting shadow of our system, we have witnessed the rise of beautiful forms of

church-worship, organizations for the diffusion of divine truth, and the temporal and eternal well being of man in Africa, which might well be coveted in not a few portions of our own happy country. Then the idea of *liberty*, such a liberty as christianity begets and sanctions, in its fitting proportions and with its proper limitations and adaptations, this, we think, is best exemplified in the application of our system to the African race. "If I can find a place on earth," said a poor Virginia negro more than thirty years ago, "where I can stand up and call myself a man, I will go to it, come what may." He was not a slave, in the technical sense of the word. But with all his liberty, he was not free. He panted for real freedom. He heard of Liberia, not as Liberia is now, an organized Republic of self-governing colored men; a State, recognized by sovereign States, but as an experimental asylum, sustained by individual benevolence, and in the estimation of some of our wise statesmen, a nondescript community of unacknowledged negroes, who were constructing, they knew not what; a few shanties on a distant and an inhospitable shore; in which to languish and die; encouraged by a Society, as one of our greatest Secretaries of State averred, which had assumed powers and prerogatives, granted nowhere, in statutes, constitutions, common law, or the law of nations. Of what consequence was that to the thoughtful negro? He felt the pressure of a great want and a great sorrow. Liberia might supply that want; extinguish that sorrow. His resolution was taken. He went to Liberia. He became free. He breathed a new atmosphere, and his respiration was easy. He even began to feel *aspirations*. Unfolding the requisite qualities, he rose to a station of power and influence in the little Colony. Revisiting his *native* country, he felt unhappy

until he had again placed his feet firmly on the soil of Africa. There he still lives, and there he wishes to die. This is not an isolated, but a representative case. This spirit is still at work. Last winter we were called on by a stalwart slave, who was permitted by his master to go forth and collect a few hundreds of dollars; not a third of his value; to purchase his emancipation. One glance sufficed to convince the most ordinary observer, that H—— was a first rate man of his class; calm, steady, thoughtful, trustful, besides being a persevering and energetic man. Between his master and himself there was a profound, mutual confidence. H—— trudged through the snows of mid-winter, often repulsed, but frequently encouraged, like all men who are bent on the attainment of a great and good object. That object he kept steadily in view until he succeeded. But being a man of faith and prayer, he had an object ulterior to that of his own emancipation. His heart was set on Liberia as a *field for doing good*. He had a faith beyond that of the captive Israelite in a strange land. He desired to sing the songs of Zion in that other strange land, to toil for the salvation of souls in Africa. Such are the happy results of our system. These are but two cases. How many such are unknown to the majority of the friends of this great cause! Let it then be supported in a more liberal spirit. In these lowly men we find a growing expectation of a melioration of their race; in many of them a firm faith, joyous hope, a spirit of self-sacrifice that is truly admirable; a love of liberty, which kind masters delight to cherish in them, while they smile at the mock philanthropy, which expends itself in calumniating their motives and misrepresenting their actions. Let this work then go on with augmented energy. Let those who have resources draw freely upon them for the promotion of emigration. We must not say to a single individual, who desires to go to Liberia, we cannot send you, for we have not the means. There are not found in this country, overflowing with wealth, sufficient resources to sustain this cause, to meet the expenses of the numerous applicants for a passage to Liberia. The wheels must be stopped for the want of contributions. Forbid it, spirit of benevolence! Let the next returns show how largely the resources of the Society have been multiplied. J. N. D.

Items of Intelligence.

New Expedition into Central Africa.

The limits of the great unexplored regions of Africa may be roughly indicated by the parallels of ten degrees north and south of the Equator, and extending from Adamawa in the west to the Somanli country in the east. This extensive region is just touched by the routes of South African explorers, Livingston and Lacerda, and by the Abyssinian travellers, by Barth, Overweg, Vogel, and the Chadda expedition in the north. The greatest inroad in this unknown region has been made by travelling up the Bahr el Abaib, or White River, on which and along which there has been a continuous tide of explorers ever since 1835, when the Egyptian government dispatched an expedition up this river; which was followed up by several others of the same kind, as well as by Austrian Catholic missionaries, by many traders and adventurers. The extreme point reached on this river by any of the travellers lay between four degrees and five degrees north latitude. It is from Lake No that the new expedition is going to penetrate to the westward, up the Bahr el Ghazel. This expedition is fitted out by and under the direction of M. Brun Rollet, a Sardinian, who for the last twenty-three years has been residing in Kahrturn, chiefly engaged in mercantile pursuits. This gentleman has already ascended the Bahr el Abiab several times from Kahrturn as far as five degrees north latitude, of which explorations a full account will shortly be published. As may be supposed, M. Brun Rollet is intimately acquainted with the countries of the White River, its inhabitants and natural resources. He has been very successful in his mercantile transactions, particularly in ivory and gums, so abundant in those countries, the yearly export of the former being about 800 cwt. But he has reason to know that the country he now proposes to explore is much richer in that and other articles of commerce. This expedition will consist of six boats, manned by about sixty men, all well armed. M. Brun Rollet is strongly built, and inured to the climate, of scientific attainments, and has been aided in his scientific outfit and preparations by the savans of Paris and Turin. The expedition is entirely a private one, and undertaken by his own means, the French and Sardinian governments having given him special recommendations to the Pacha of Egypt. M. Brun Rollet is at present in Cairo, and will shortly start for Kahrturn, where his final preparations will be made

for the ascent of the Bahr el Ghazel, in the direction of Waday. It may be noticed that the latter river has mostly been called Keilak in late years; but I am informed by M. Brun Rollet that the Arabs and the black natives of those countries do not know it under that name, but principally by that of Bahr el Ghazel, sometimes Misselad.—*London Athenæum.*

Southern Baptist Convention Mission to Central Africa.

In 1848, this Board determined to establish a mission in Central Africa, Rev. T. J. Bowen, author of the letter on the first page, had for some time been contemplating such a mission, and offered his services to the Board. He had thoroughly studied, as far as he had access to the sources of information, the history of Central Africa, and the practicability of establishing a mission there. The information which he communicated materially aided the investigation of the subjects by the Board, and the result was his appointment. He sailed from Providence, R. I. December 17, 1849, and reached Monrovia February 8, 1850. His first business was to explore the country, and ascertain, by actual observation, the best methods of procedure, and where to commerce operations. In February, 1853, he returned to this country, and spent his time up to July in traveling in different States, imparting information, and exciting interest in the mission. In July of the same year, accompanied by Mrs. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Lacy, and Mr. and Mrs. Denard, he returned to Africa. Mr. and Mrs. Lacy were compelled soon to leave on account of his becoming nearly blind. Mr. and Mrs. Denard were in a short time after stricken by the hand of death. More recently Rev. W. H. Clark has joined the mission. It is hoped soon to send others to unite with them in their self-denying labors.

Mr. Bowen, in a recent letter, wrote that he was preparing a Yoruba vocabulary, which will probably contain ten thousand vocables, with a multitude of sentences, illustrating the genius of the language.

Independence of Liberia.—Our friend, Mr. Coppinger, of the Colonization office in this city, informs us that by advices received by the Baltic, he has been advised that, on the 29th of May last, Mr. Gerard Ralston, as Plenipotentiary (*pro hac vice*) of the Liberian Republic, signed a treaty

of amity, commerce and navigation with the Chevalier de Colquhoun, Plenipotentiary of the Hanseatic League Republics of Bremen and Hamburg. The treaty is similar in purport to the one made with Great Britain. The independence of Liberia is now acknowledged by the eight governments of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil, Lubec, Hamburg, and Bremen. In the course of a few months, it is confidently believed, her sovereign existence will be acknowledged by two more European powers. Thus this infant Republic is countenanced and complimented by governments, while our great Republic gives her the cold shoulder, although the people founding this rising nation went out from her midst and are there perpetuating her glorious form of government, her institutions and the Christian religion. The people of Liberia have conducted themselves well, and are entitled to be treated with more courtesy and respect than they have hitherto been. Our government should at an early day do justice to that of Liberia. Our interest as well as our feelings ought to teach us to adopt this policy. It is progressive in the highest degree, and if encouraged and aided by an acknowledgement of her independence by the proper American authority, the establishment of a line of steamers from our country, and the expenditure of a hundred thousand dollars in the opening and construction of roads into the interior to facilitate commercial intercourse with the natives, American mercantile interests would be indefinitely extended, with the benign influences of civilization and Christianity attending them.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

African Colonization.

"The enterprise of African colonization," says the *Philadelphia Ledger*, "in whatever point it is viewed, is in fact full of interest and deserving of attention. Whether as politicians, philanthropists, or christians, the cause ought to receive their assistance. To the philanthropists the history of the Republic of Liberia is replete with interest. Acquired by purchase, guaranteed by treaty, and governed by justice, it shows the bright result in increased prosperity in itself, and in a rapid extension of friendly relations with the natives. To the christian it gives, in the Republic, an evidence of the successful, established, and beneficial effect of christianity, and it points out the means by which that great blessing may be extended to the thousands and millions of a mighty continent. To the politician it affords evidence of a favorable experiment, which proves

that the Africans, if treated with justice and placed in a situation in which they are free to act, not only govern themselves, but extend friendly relations with those by whom they are surrounded. It also points out a means which, if steadily pursued, will destroy the foreign slave trade."

Sailing of Missionaries.

Sailed on Saturday, September 29th, in schooner Emily, for West Africa, to join the Mendi mission, connected with the American Missionary Association, Dr. David J. Lee, Mrs. Martha C. Lee, Miss Sarah G. McIntosh. Dr. Lee is a native of Pa., and Mrs. Lee, of Norfolk, Va. Miss McIntosh is a native of Maine, has resided in Illinois, and was educated in the Female Department of Knox College. Mrs. Lee, as well as her husband, has a diploma of M. D., being a regularly educated physician.

On Wednesday, October 3d, sailed for the Coast of Africa in the bark Mendi, Rev. James L. Mackey and Mrs. Mackey, Rev. C. De Heer, Mrs. De Heer, and their daughter; Miss Carrie Kaufman, under direction of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; and Mrs. Beaumont, Rev. Mr. Phillips and Mrs. Phillips, under the direction of the Southern Baptist Board. The former party, of whom Mr. and Mrs. Mackey had been in this country on a visit since last autumn, were destined to reinforce and enlarge the Presbyterian mission at the Island of Corisco; the others were to be landed at Lagos in the Gulf of Benice, from whence they were to proceed by land to the Baptist station at Ijaye on the border of Soudan.

The Ladies Literary Institute of Monrovia.

This institution celebrated its sixth anniversary on Monday evening the 12th inst. at the Seminary buildings. The exercises commenced by singing an original piece, by the members of the Institute; after which the Introductory prayer was offered by Revd. John B. Pinney of New York, U. S.; the Constitution of the Institute was then read by Miss E. C. Brown, the assistant Secretary; the Society again sang.—Then followed addresses by Revd. Francis Burns, Mr. E. W. Blyden, Mrs. Angelina E. McGill, and Mr. Hilary R. W. Johnson. Dialogues were spoken between Mr. James B. Yates and Mrs. A. E. McGill, and Miss L. A. Smith and Miss Angelina V. Russwurm. Music on the guitar, accompanied by the voice, was performed by Mrs. Georgiana M. Williams and Mr. W. S. Anderson. At the conclusion of the exercises, refreshments were

served to the guests. The occasion was one of deep interest; and at the close of the exercises many regretted that they were not more protracted. It is no doubt gratifying to the friends and lovers of Liberia to see the efforts making by some of the ladies for the advancement in knowledge and literary improvement of their sex in this country.

The mental and moral culture of the females is highly necessary to the prosperity and elevation of any people.—The happiness and virtue of society depend upon the wisdom and faithfulness with which they discharge the duties of their sphere. They sway a considerable influence, and man will yield to their guidance; he will be conformed to the model they exhibit. Notwithstanding the limited character of their sphere, man, in all the departments of society, feels their influence. It is a fact, as one of the ladies remarked, that "from that little throne they govern men"—in that circumscribed kingdom they govern the "lords of creation," by their silent though potent influence. In proportion then as they are enlightened and virtuous, will men be. If this be so, their educational progress is a matter in which every one who desires the advancement of his country in all that constitutes true glory, in all that dignifies and strengthens a nation, should feel interested.

The young ladies of Monrovia seem to be ahead of the young gentlemen in efforts for self-improvement. We hope that those of the latter who were present on the evening of the 12th, were stimulated to go on, and make similar efforts; that on another occasion should any lady start the question, "Where is the Liberia Lyceum?" "Where is the young men's literary Association?" it might be answered, "they exist in an efficient and flourishing condition." Will the young gentlemen of Monrovia, "try, try again."

Military Funeral in Africa.

WITNESSED the military funeral of an old man of Dimo-lu. It was the most shocking spectacle I remember ever to have seen. About fifty men, dressed in full military costume, consisting of enormous helmets of long feathers, a garment of similar material around the loins and shoulders, with numerous filthy gree-grees hanging about their bodies, and blowing upon horns of strange and dismal tone, and rattling something the construction of which I could not see; thus attired in the most grotesque and filthy habit, they went through all the evolutions of savage warfare. The corpse was laid out in the frag-

ment of a canoe, covered with blankets and mats, and its face with a common wash-bowl. This being placed on the ground, in an open area near the large town, the scene opened. The warriors retiring about twenty paces, might be seen, now crouching low and peering at the corpse as if from an ambuscade watching the movements of an enemy; now emerging and creeping stealthily upon the corpse, they suddenly discharge their guns at distances of from ten paces to a foot; and then, with gestures and contortions of the face the most supremely ludicrous, they wheel, retire—some in one direction, some in another—reload, and repeat the performance with new and equally absurd manœuvres. Sometimes they would discharge their pieces right into the corpse; and once blew the bowl from its unheeding face. Nothing could be conceived more loathsomely farcical. All the while, hundreds of spectators stood in line on one side, ever and anon uttering loud shouts of laughter as some extraordinary ridiculous evolution was performed. If ever the revolting ugliness of heathenism is seen concentrated, I think it must be when a fellow being is thus consigned to his last, silent resting-place.—*Journal of Rev. R. Smith.*

Alexander High School, Monrovia.

THE Alexander High School has been placed under the general supervision of Mr. James, during Mr. Wilson's absence. A young man, transiently residing in the country, was engaged to hear the classes in Latin and Greek five days in the week, and Mr. Blyden, one of the more advanced pupils of the schools, hears most of the other recitations. The whole number of pupils is fifteen. The first class are reading Virgil, have studied the Greek Grammar, and are taking their first lessons in the Greek Reader; and have proceeded as far in Algebra as equations of the first degree. The second class are studying Latin, Arithmetic, and Geography; and the whole school receive daily lessons in Scripture. Seven of the fifteen pupils are members of the church, all of whom, with one or two exceptions, have become the subjects of Divine grace since their connection with the school; and thus giving very pleasing evidence that the institution is likely to prove a nursery of piety, as well as the means of promoting a thorough and efficient system of education. The progress of the pupils, it is probable, has not been as rapid as it would have been under Mr. Wilson's immediate instruction; and this shows the

great importance of some one being associated with him in this work. The unfavorable nature of the climate will even make it necessary for white men to resort frequently to this country or somewhere else for a change of climate; and so long as there is only one missionary to bear the heat and burthen of the day in this trying climate, there must be frequent interruptions not only in the progress of this institution, but in almost every other department of missionary labor. There are colored men engaged in the missionary work here, who discharge their duties with commendable fidelity, and are doing much to advance the cause of piety and education among their own people; but the services of faithful white missionaries, according to the acknowledgments of the wiser and more judicious portion of the community themselves, are still indispensable to the welfare of the country; and the committee ardently hope that the time is not far distant when young men of suitable qualifications will offer their services to sustain and carry on this interesting work.—*Annual Report Pres. Board of Missions.*

Kentucky Settlement and Church, Liberia.

THIS settlement is on the St. Paul's river, and about ten miles from its mouth. It is the largest and perhaps the most flourishing of all of the settlements that have been formed by the American colonists at a distance from the sea coast. The settlers are engaging extensively in agricultural operations, and in consequence they are already beginning to show more unequivocal tokens of real thrift than any other community in the country.

The church and school in this place are under the care of Mr. W. H. Erskine, a licentiate preacher. He is assisted by Mr. D. Simpson, who is also a licentiate preacher. Preaching has been steadily

kept up by these two brethren at the four principal settlements on the St. Paul, and at all of them with less or more encouraging tokens of good. The congregation at Kentucky had nearly finished a neat brick church last autumn, when the roof was taken off and the side walls nearly thrown down by a violent tornado. It was re-built, and has since been dedicated to the worship of God. Several individuals have been added to the church during the year, but no mention has been made of the whole number of members. The number reported last year was thirty-three. Recent intelligence has been received of an interesting work of grace in progress in that congregation, the particulars of which have not been communicated.—*Annual Report Pres. Board of Missions.*

Trial and conviction of Alfred T. Wood.

WE learn from the Liberia Herald that Alfred T. Wood has been tried at Monrovia for forgery, for obtaining money by false pretences, and for a "libel on the Republic," and found guilty, and sentenced to five years imprisonment and 500 dollars fine. This "Rev. A. T. Wood, D. D.," as he called himself in England, came from the British Provinces to Boston, flourished largely for two or three weeks, when the colored people found out his true character, and he ran away to New York, and thence found his way to Liberia. He soon went to England and begged money to erect a house of worship for his church in Monrovia, of which, he told one of his dupes, George Harris and his wife, mentioned in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," were members. He was finally arrested, tried and found guilty of obtaining money on false pretences in England, since which nothing has been heard from him till now he has turned up in Liberia, where he seems to have met with his deserts.

Sketches of Liberia, and Information about going to Liberia.

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.

SKETCHES of Liberia; comprising a brief account of the Geography, Climate, Productions, and Diseases of the Republic of Liberia: Second edition, revised. To which is added a brief sketch of the history of Liberia, and a succinct account of the customs and superstitions of the contiguous native tribes.—By J. W. Lugenebeel, late Colonial Physician and U. S. Agent in Liberia.

Information about going to Liberia; with things which every emigrant ought

to know; &c.—Published by the American Colonization Society.

These two pamphlets—the first of 48 pages, the other 24 pages—comprise much information respecting the Republic of Liberia, and the operations of the American Colonization Society, such information as we suppose is particularly desired. The postage on each is one cent to any

part of the United States. We shall be pleased to furnish copies of either or both of these pamphlets, gratuitously, on application, by mail, or otherwise. If any of our friends will send us the names and post office address of persons to whom they would like us to forward copies, we will send them as requested.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of November to the 20th of December, 1855.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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|---|--------|
| By Capt. George Barker :— | |
| Portsmouth—Rev. C. G. Burroughs, D. D., Richard Jennis, each \$5 ; Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, \$10 ; Cash, 50 cents..... | 20 50 |
| Laconia—Collection in Rev. J. K. Young's Church and Congregation, \$5 ; Hon. James Bell, \$5 ; Mrs. Charles Lane, \$1.. | 11 00 |
| Bristol—Mrs. and Miss Cavis, each \$3 ; Mrs. Wm. Green, J. C. Bartlett, each \$1 ; Cash, 44 cents..... | 8 44 |
| Franklin—James Colburn, \$1 ; Cash, 50 cents..... | 1 50 |
| Sanbornton Bridge—Cash..... | 50 |
| Concord—Onslow Stearns, \$10 ; Hon. N. G. Upham, \$5 ; Sam'l Coffin, \$4 ; J. W. Sargeant, \$3 ; G. B. Chandler, \$1..... | 23 00 |
| Chester—Mrs. Persis Bell..... | 5 00 |
| Manchester—David J. Clark..... | 2 00 |
| Amherst—Mrs. Davis, J. Spalding, M. D., each \$1..... | 2 00 |
| Francetown—Hon. Wm. Bixby, annual subscription, \$10 ; Miss S. Cummings, \$5 ; Thomas Eaton, M. D., Mark Morse, each \$2..... | 19 00 |
| Peterborough—Miss C. Putnam, \$10 ; Reuben Washburn, \$5.. | 15 00 |
| New Ipswich—Mrs. D. Everett, \$5 ; M. E. Isaac, \$1..... | 6 00 |
| Rindge—J. B. Breed..... | 1 50 |
| Fitzwilliam—Dexter Whittemore. | 3 00 |
| Keene—Daniel Adams, M. D., \$5 ; Wm. Samson, W. H. Wheeler, F. A. Faulkner, ea. \$1 ; Rev. W. O. White, \$2 ; Miss Perry, 50 cents..... | 10 50 |
| Nashua—P. Lawton, \$5 ; Wm. P. Ainsworth, \$2..... | 7 00 |
| | 135 94 |

VERMONT.

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| Montpelier—Vt. Col. Soc..... | 59 00 |
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CONNECTICUT.

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| By Rev. John Orcutt :— | |
| Birmingham—Geo. W. Shelton, \$15 ; E. N. Shelton, H. Atwater, Dr. Howe, each \$5 ; D. Bassett, \$3 ; S. Bassett, E. | |

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|---|--------|
| Lewis, Mrs. N. B. Sanford, Mrs. Mary Naramose, Henry Somers, Mrs. George W. Shelton, L. Osborn, K. P. Arnold, each \$2 ; Lindon De Forest, R. N. Bassett, each \$1..... | 51 00 |
| Waterbury—Miss Esther Humiston, \$10 ; J. S. Mitchell, J. P. Elton, each \$5 ; W. R. Hitchcock, \$3 ; Rev. D. Clark, N. Hall, Mrs. Dr. Ives, S. J. Holmes, J. Buckingham, S. M. Buckingham, C. F. Dowd, each \$2 ; Rev. G. P. Prudden, Dr. Platt, Dr. Carrington, J. G. Easton, J. M. Burrall, H. J. Johnson, A. Bradley, Jr., J. R. Ayers, H. Merriman, Dea. Carter, L. S. Davis, C. C. Post, C. J. Godfrey, each \$1 ; L. S. Bronson, J. W. White, each 50 cents, R. W. Cairnes, \$1.50..... | 52 50 |
| Naugatuck—Coll. in the Rev. C. S. Sherman's Church, \$14.50 ; collection in M. E. Church, \$3. | 17 50 |
| Madison—Cash..... | 8 25 |
| Plymouth Hollow—Cash..... | 4 00 |
| Farmington—A. C. Raymond... | 1 00 |
| Middletown—H. G. Hubbard, \$30 ; to constitute the Rev. J. S. Dudley, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., S. Russell, \$30 ; E. Jackson, H. S. Ward, each \$20 ; Mrs. Lucy Alsop, \$7 ; Rev. W. Jarvis, Jonathan Barnes, Col. Mansfield, E. F. Johnson, E. A. Russell, each \$5 ; W. S. Camp, Mrs. Dr. Crane, Rev. J. L. Dudley, ea. \$3 ; Rev. James B. Crane, Dr. Woodward, Evan Davis, B. Douglas, J. L. Smith, ea. \$2 ; Mrs. L. A. Rand, \$1 ; Mrs. L. H. Tyler, Miss Julia A. Jones, each 50 cents, Middletown Female Col. Society, \$23. | 176 00 |
| Meriden—Charles and J. & E. Parker, \$30 ; to constitute the Rev. George C. Creevey, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Julius Pratt, \$10 ; Eli Butler, \$5 ; Joel H. Guy, General | |

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| Booth, each \$3; C. P. Colt, Mrs. J. Butler, A. H. Curtis, Elah Camp, each \$1..... | 55 00 |
| | 365 25 |

MARYLAND.

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| <i>Baltimore</i> —Maryland State Col. Society, for passage of six adults and six children in the Bark Cora..... | 315 00 |
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VIRGINIA.

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| <i>Hampstead</i> —Mrs. M. C. Stuart.. | 4 00 |
| <i>Spout Spring</i> —Rev. W. W. Stickley..... | 5 00 |
| <i>Big Lick</i> —Mrs. Sarah Betts, an- nual contribution..... | 10 00 |
| | 19 00 |

NORTH CAROLINA.

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| <i>Gregory's</i> —From a Friend to the cause of colonization, by Rev. E. Hines..... | 1 00 |
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GEORGIA.

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| By Rev. J. S. Bacon, D. D. | |
| <i>Macon</i> —Elijah Bond, \$25; Edwin Grans, \$20; J. J. Gresham, N. C. Monroe, Rev. O. L. Smith, each \$10; Robert A. Smith, L. N. Whittle, Chas. Campbell, Rev. Mr. Breck, Grenville Wood, each \$5..... | 100 00 |
| <i>Savannah</i> —Mrs. Eliza Mackay, for passage in the Bark Cora, and six months' support in Liberia of one emigrant..... | 60 00 |
| | 160 00 |

TENNESSEE.

| | |
|---|--------|
| <i>Athens</i> —James McCulley and O. Jackson, for passage in the Bark Cora, and support in Li- beria, of sixteen emigrants left by will of Mrs. Penelope E. Irvin..... | 905 00 |
| Jos. McCulley and R. Ches- nut, Executors of R. M. New- man, towards passage and sup- port in Liberia of ten emigrants. | 292 56 |

OHIO.

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|---|-------|
| By John C. Stockton :— | |
| <i>Adams' Mills</i> —James Scott, Sam'l H. Scott, Hamil'n Scott, Cath- arine Scott, James Bell, John Marquand, S. Rice, James E. Robinson, Charles Marquand, Jeremiah Cooper, each \$1; C. F. Marquand, 50 cents..... | 10 50 |
| <i>Dresden</i> —J. N. Ingalls, Isaac Cordray, O. Dorsey, M. Dor- sey, Mrs. M. Munroe, Mr. Henry Munroe, Rev. S. P. | |

| | |
|---|-------|
| Hildreth, Samuel Copeland, Mr. Thompson, each \$1; E. Jones, 75 cts.; C. F. Edwards, Benjamin Adams, Dr. Cox, Dr. Cass, Mr. Martin, each 50 cents, R. W. Stephenson, Jas. White, Geo. Cass, each \$1... <i>Muskingum</i> —George Cole, Mrs. Julia C. Cole, John Bell, John Dorsey, Sen. T. A. McCann, Wm. McDonald, Rev. J. Mc- Cullough, Levi Cooper, Mrs. Samuel Frazier, David Frazier, J. H. McCann, John Mc- Donald, Mrs. Marjary Mc- Donald, each \$1; Rev. Mrs. Margaret and J. McCullough, \$1.50; Mrs. Phebe Brown, Aaron Cole, Alex. McCann, William McGlade, Stockton Franzier, Rev. Mr. Crabtree, each 50 cents, John Wylie, 25 cents, Washington Adams, \$5. | 15 25 |
| | 48 50 |

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| Coll'ns in the following places, by the Rev. B. O. Plimpton, viz : <i>Bedford</i> , \$13; <i>Newburgh</i> , \$3; <i>Franklin Square</i> , \$2; <i>Sa- lem</i> , \$3; <i>Alliance</i> , \$6.40; <i>New Garden</i> , \$4; <i>Brooklin</i> , \$5; <i>West Cleaveland</i> , \$1..... | 37 40 |
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85 90

MISSISSIPPI.

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|---|----------|
| <i>Olive Branch</i> —A. B. Cowan.... | 18 00 |
| <i>Greenville</i> —Mrs. Margaret Camp- bell, collections by her..... | 50 00 |
| <i>Rodney</i> —David Hunt, Esq..... | 5,500 00 |

5,563 00

MICHIGAN.

| | |
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| Coll'ns in the following places, by Rev. B. O. Plimpton, viz : <i>Niles</i> , \$4; <i>New Buffalo</i> , \$5.50. | 9 50 |
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Total Contributions.....6,343 59

FOR REPOSITORY.

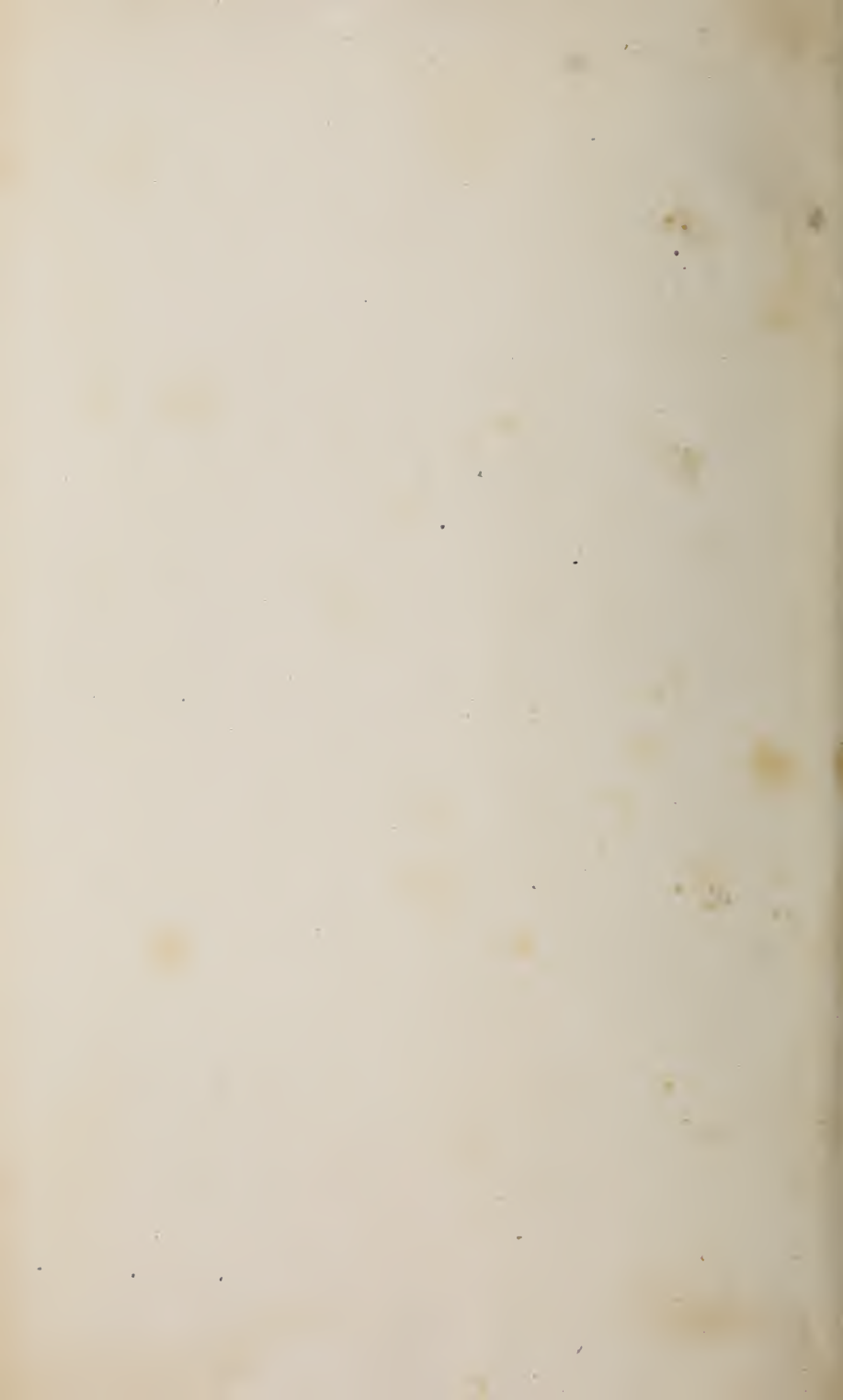
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| NEW HAMPSHIRE.—By Capt. G. Barker: <i>Dover</i> —Nathan'l Low, to Nov. '55, \$2, J. P. Mellen, to Sept. '56, \$1, Dea. Wm. Woodward, to Nov. '57, \$2, Dea. E. J. Lane, to Nov. '56, \$1, John H. Wheeler, to Nov. '55, \$1, Hon. Noah Martin, to November, 1856, \$1. <i>Wolf- borough</i> —Dea. Thomas Rust, Samuel Avery, Z. Bachelder, each \$1, to June, '56, J. F. Cotten, to Nov. '55, 50 cents, Samuel Nudd, to June, '55, | |
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50 cents, Abel Haley, to Nov. '57, \$2. *Meredith Village*—J. W. Lang, to June, '56, \$1. *Laconia*—Woodbury Melcher, to Jan. '57, \$3. Col. T. P. Whipple, to Nov. '56, \$1. *Bristol*—Mrs. Newton Gage, to Nov. '56, \$1. *Franklin*—Mrs. Parker Noyes, Dan l Barnard, each \$1, to May, '56, Austin F. Pike, in full, \$3, L. M. Knight, M. D., to May, '57, \$1, Dea. Hiel Proctor, to May, '58, \$1. *Sanbornton Bridge*—A. H. Tilton, to Oct. '56, \$2, Asa P. Cate, to May, '57, \$2. *Concord*—Dr. Ezra Carier, to Nov. '56, \$1, Dr. S. Morrill, for 1856, \$1, F. N. Fiske, \$3 in full, Edson Hill, \$1 in full, Gen. R. Davis, to Dec '56, \$2, Abiel Walker, to May, '57, \$3. *Chester*—Miss H. S. Bouton, in full, \$2, Mr. Orcutt, to Oct. '55, \$1, John White, to Oct. '58, \$1. *Manchester*—Edward Storms, to Nov. '56, \$1, Phineas Adams, Davil Brigham, each \$2, to Oct. '55, Abraham Brigham, to Oct. '57, \$3, Chas. Richardson, to Jan. '57, \$2, Frederick Smyth, to Oct. '55, \$1, Josiah Crosby, M. D., to Oct. '56, \$2, B. O. Bailey, to Oct. '57, \$2, Wm. Patten, to Oct. '58, \$2, D. C. Gould, to Oct. '56, \$1, Dr. Amos G. Gale, to Nov. '60, \$5, James Hersey, to Oct. '57, \$4, Dea. Samuel McQuestion, to Jan. '60, \$5. *Amherst*—John Follansbee, to Dec. '59, \$3, B. B. David, \$2 in full. *Mount Vernon*—Timothy Kittredge, to Jan. '57, \$1. *Francestown*—P. H. Bixby, to Oct. '56, \$1, Col. Daniel Fuller, to Dec. '60, \$5, P. C. Butterfield, to '57, \$2, S. D. Downes, to Oct. '57, \$2, Moses W. Eaton, to Oct. '56, \$2, Robert Bradford, to Oct. '56, \$2, Sam'l B. Hodges, to Oct. '55, \$1, Harvey Copeland, Dea. S. Starrett, each \$2, to Jan. '57, M. G. Starrett, to Jan. '58, \$2, Wm. P. Gamble, M. D., John Johnson, each \$1, to Jan. '57, Hon Wm. Parker, to Dec. '56, \$1, Isaac Bachelder, to Oct. '56, \$1, Thomas B. Bradford, to June, '56, \$1. *Peterborough*—Reuben Washburn, to Sept. '56, \$1. *New Ipswich*—Captain E.

Brown, to Oct. '56, \$2, Joseph Barrett, in full, \$1, S. W. Bent, to Nov. '56, \$1, George Barret, to Oct. '56, \$1, Mrs Mary Ainsworth, to Jan. '56, \$1. *Rindge*—S. L. Wilder, J. B. Breed, each \$1, to June, '56. *Keene*—George Tilden, to July, '54, \$1, Azel Wilder, to Jan. '56, \$2. *Nashua*—Dea. Sam'l Shepard, to Oct. '58, \$5, Jonah Kittredge, M. D., to Sept. '52, \$1, Ziba Gay, to Oct. '62, \$3, Hon. E. Parker, to Sept. '59, \$3. *Chester*—N. F. Emerson, \$1, in full. *Francestown*—L. K. Brown, to Jan. '58, \$2. *Whitefield*—S. Warner, \$3.42, to Jan. '56. *Portsmouth*—Dea. David Libby, \$4, to Jan. '56. 143 42
VERMONT.—*Hinesburgh*—Daniel Goodyear, \$1, for 1855, G. W. Smedley, \$4, to May, '55. 5 00
CONNECTICUT.—*Waterbury*—Dr. C. J. Carrington, to Sept. '56, \$1. *Brookfield*—Daniel Tomlinson, to Jan. '56, \$10. *Meriden*—Gen. Walter Booth, \$1, to June, '56. *Waterbury*—C. C. Post, \$1, to Sept. '56. 13 00
PENNSYLVANIA.—*Williamsburgh*—Jacob M. Sellers, \$6, to Jan. 1857. 6 00
VIRGINIA.—*Moorefield*—Rev. W. V. Wilson, \$1, to January, '57. 1 00
GEORGIA.—*Albany*—Rev. C. D. Mallary, to June, '55, \$1. *Macon*—Edward Saulsbury, Augustus Conway, each \$3, to Jan. '56, Robert A. Smith, \$2, to 1855. 9 00
OHIO.—*Cincinnati*—Geo. Crawford, \$6, to Jan. '56. *Bedford*—Rev. William Campbell, B. Wheelock, L. T. Osbourn, H. E. Purdy, Joseph Snelling, M. A. Purdy, each \$1, to Jan. '57. 12 00
INDIANA.—*Rockville*—Rev. Wm. Y. Allen, to Jan. '59. 3 00
ILLINOIS.—*Mount Pulaski*—Jabez Capps, \$2, to Jan. '56. 2 00
MISSOURI.—*Columbia*—Rev. R. L. McAfee, \$6, to Jan. '56. 6 00
MISSISSIPPI.—*Olive Branch*—A. B. Cowan, \$2, to Jan. '57. 2 00
LOUISIANA.—*Thibadeaux*—Francis L. Meade, to March, '56, 7 00

Total Repository. 209 42
Total Contributions. 6,343 59
Total Emigrants' expenses. 1,572 56

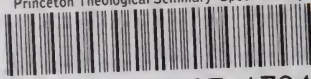
Aggregate amount. \$8,125 57



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